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CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries **CROPS AND LIVESTOCK**

DECEMBER 27, 1962

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WORLD 1962 TOBACCO
HARVESTS SETS RECORD

The 1962 world tobacco harvest of 9,078 million pounds, set a record. The increase of 343 million pounds over the 8,735 million harvested in 1961 was also the largest annual gain on record. Final outturn of the harvest could have been slightly greater if yields in a number of major producing countries had equaled those of the past few seasons.

Larger harvests resulted from expanded acreage in the United States, India, Greece, Japan, Pakistan, Burma, Bulgaria, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Paraguay, the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, the Philippines, and New Zealand. Plantings also increased in Turkey, Brazil, and Lebanon but final outturn was reduced by drought and minor blue mold damage in Turkey, excessive rain and drought in Brazil, and blue mold damage in Lebanon. Acreage and production in Italy, Yugoslavia, France, and West Germany were still below normal but generally larger than in 1961. Blue mold reduced harvests in Spain, Australia, and Iran. The reoccurrence of blue mold in Greece, France, and Italy this season was effectively controlled and damage to the crop was insignificant.

Smaller harvests in Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Indonesia, and the Republic of South Africa were due mainly to reductions in planted acreage. Hail and frost damage affected the Canadian crop, drought further reduced the crop in Argentina, and excessive rain reduced the Indonesian crop.

Production by Continents and Areas

North America: Harvest in 1962 totaled 2,703 million pounds--about 4 percent above the 2,595 million produced in 1961. All countries in this area, except Canada, Honduras, and Mexico, harvested larger crops than last season.

Harvest in the United States (November estimate) was placed at 2,200 million pounds, the largest crop since 1954. Canada's harvest was 8 percent below 1961 due to a cut in flue-cured acreage plus hail and frost damage.

South America: Harvest in 1962 was 535 million pounds--down 7 percent from the 1961 harvest of 577 million pounds. Declines in Brazil, Argentina, and Chile were enough to offset increases in Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru. The Brazilian crop of 274 million pounds was 19 percent below the 338 million harvested in 1961 and 11 percent under the 1955-59 average of 306 million.

Europe: Harvest in Western Europe was placed at 480 million pounds, compared with 400 million in 1961 and the 1955-59 average of 603 million. Larger harvests were recorded in all countries, except Spain and Austria. Blue mold reduced the Spanish crop.

Harvest in Eastern Europe (including the U.S.S.R.) was estimated at 887 million pounds--up significantly from the last 2 seasons but still 9 percent under the 1955-59 average of 976 million. Larger harvests were recorded in all countries, except Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the U.S.S.R.

Africa: Harvest in 1962 was 432 million pounds--5 percent above 1961 and 19 percent greater than the average for 1955-59. All countries harvested larger crops, except the Republic of South Africa, the Malagasy Republic, Mauritius, and Tanganyika.

The Rhodesias-Nyasaland harvested a record 270 million pounds, but the flue-cured crop of 234 million was slightly under the 1961 harvest of 237 million. The declines in the Republic of South Africa, the Malagasy Republic, and Mauritius were due to reductions in planted acreage.

Asia: Harvest in 1962 totaled 4,008 million pounds, compared with 3,914 million in 1961 and the 1955-59 average of 3,698 million. Larger harvests in Burma, India, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand were more than enough to offset smaller harvests in Turkey and Indonesia. Harvests were also reduced in both Iran and Lebanon by blue mold.

Oceania: Blue mold reduced the 1962 crop in Australia. Harvest is placed at 24.5 million pounds, compared with the 1961 record of 30.2 million. The harvest of 8.8 million pounds in New Zealand was the largest on record and was almost double the 1955-59 average of 4.7 million.

Production by Kind

Harvests of all kinds, except dark air-cured, were larger than in 1961. The largest volume increase occurred in oriental followed by flue-cured, burley, dark sun-cured, light sun-cured, and fire-cured. Harvest of dark air-cured was about the same as last year.

LEAF TOBACCO: World production by kinds, estimated harvest in calendar year 1962, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Kinds	: <u>Average</u> :	1960	: 1961 2/ :	1962 2/
	: 1955-59 :			
	: <u>pounds</u> :	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Flue-cured.....	2,917,076	3,315,592	3,399,159	3,469,699
Burley.....	596,723	616,681	696,069	748,804
Other light air-cured...	96,235	97,316	78,430	81,997
Oriental and	:			
semi-oriental.....	1,106,362	1,028,866	950,807	1,062,657
Light sun-cured.....	801,557	813,311	809,002	845,914
Dark air-cured.....	2,001,613	1,846,601	1,827,634	1,826,367
Dark sun-cured.....	856,086	826,713	869,266	922,680
Fire-cured.....	140,639	112,285	104,728	119,683
Total.....	8,516,291	8,657,365	8,735,095	9,077,801

1/ About 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in trade statistics.
2/ Preliminary.

(Continued)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS
World Summaries

December 27, 1962

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average	1960	1961	1962	Average	1960	1961	1962	Average	1960	1961	1962
	1955-59 acres	acres	acres	acres	1955-59 Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1955-59 1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada.....	127	136	138	131	1,323	1,575	1,520	1,475	165,770	214,167	209,721	193,396
United States.....	1,242	1,142	1,174	1,226	1,540	1,703	1,753	1,794	1,913,757	1,944,175	2,058,302	2,200,340
Puerto Rico.....	28	27	28	29	1,000	1,011	1,101	1,121	28,060	27,100	30,400	32,500
Costa Rica.....	3	3	3	3	686	578	572	577	2,230	1,656	1,782	1,830
El Salvador.....	3	2	2	2	656	843	840	840	1,905	1,975	1,950	1,950
Guatemala.....	6	5	6	7	544	646	670	685	3,210	3,154	3,905	4,500
Honduras.....	10	8	11	8	588	620	629	694	6,106	4,815	6,784	5,370
Mexico.....	90	111	116	89	827	857	986	1,087	74,277	94,776	114,053	96,716
Nicaragua.....	3	7	10	10	691	590	582	582	2,252	4,400	5,700	5,920
Panama.....	1	2	2	2	723	771	771	785	926	1,324	1,325	1,350
Cuba.....	148	146	--	--	748	790	--	--	110,361	115,000	--	--
Dominican Republic.....	53	55	47	62	810	902	1,246	1,206	43,021	49,604	58,096	75,000
Haiti.....	6	6	5	6	281	433	405	405	1,600	2,500	2,200	2,500
Jamaica.....	1	2	2	2	810	772	772	772	1,007	1,200	1,200	1,200
Total countries shown....	1,721	1,652	1,675	1,681	--	--	--	--	2,354,482	2,465,868	2,595,418	3/ 2,702,572
South America:												
Argentina.....	90	99	121	114	808	932	880	900	72,932	92,152	106,702	102,293
Bolivia.....	3	3	3	3	700	700	700	700	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Brazil.....	444	431	453	493	689	796	745	555	306,009	323,873	337,700	273,509
Chile.....	8	8	10	8	1,838	1,838	1,994	2,084	14,113	15,598	19,458	17,421
Colombia.....	55	34	34	42	1,456	1,589	1,834	1,735	80,389	54,811	61,656	72,679
Paraguay.....	16	23	21	36	937	892	892	995	14,682	20,944	18,739	37,478
Peru.....	7	5	7	7	1,045	869	828	859	6,951	4,769	5,408	5,952
Uruguay.....	1	1	1	1	957	595	595	595	651	441	441	441
Venezuela.....	7	14	17	17	1,506	1,331	1,401	1,396	10,996	18,274	24,424	23,375
Total countries shown....	631	618	667	723	--	--	--	--	508,823	532,962	576,628	535,248
Europe:												
Austria.....	1	1	1	1	1,573	1,554	1,697	1,693	1,650	1,866	1,339	1,080
Belgium.....	3	4	3	3	2,291	1,491	2,347	2,337	6,737	5,302	5,897	5,866
France.....	68	63	55	55	1,766	1,755	1,387	1,658	120,416	110,570	76,112	90,698
Germany, West.....	22	16	10	10	2,201	1,462	1,977	2,114	47,740	23,077	19,199	20,400
Greece.....	284	226	253	322	705	637	649	630	199,945	143,550	164,435	203,068
Italy.....	129	131	114	101	1,301	1,173	1,467	874	168,220	153,824	53,351	88,184
Spain.....	45	44	53	48	1,156	1,504	1,431	1,384	52,241	65,989	76,025	66,147
Sweden.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	1,972	2,123	512	1,653	785	849	190	661
Switzerland.....	3	3	2	2	1,887	1,511	1,963	2,000	5,247	4,061	3,735	4,000
Total West Europe.....	555	488	491	542	--	--	--	--	602,981	509,088	400,283	480,104
Other Europe:												
Albania.....	29	--	--	--	603	--	--	--	17,697	--	--	--
Bulgaria.....	249	225	235	--	689	686	714	--	174,578	154,322	167,550	--
Czechoslovakia.....	20	14	--	--	980	753	--	--	19,728	10,465	--	--
Germany, East.....	11	13	10	--	1,108	837	929	--	11,992	11,027	9,736	--
Hungary.....	49	37	40	--	1,274	1,073	956	--	61,940	40,124	37,912	--
Poland.....	78	95	101	84	1,196	941	979	1,155	93,204	89,507	99,210	97,036
Romania.....	95	53	69	--	670	640	450	--	63,865	34,171	31,200	--
Yugoslavia.....	120	96	74	89	807	708	502	867	37,253	68,232	37,037	77,161
U.S.S.R.....	427	370	370	360	1,027	1,059	1,041	1,042	438,715	392,000	385,000	375,000
Total E. Europe incl. USSR	1,078	938	948	995	--	--	--	--	975,972	882,598	802,145	886,721
Total Europe.....	1,633	1,426	1,439	1,537	--	--	--	--	1,578,953	1,331,686	1,202,428	1,366,831

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and related information.

The flue-cured crop set a world record in 1962. Harvest totaled 3,470 million pounds--up 2 percent from the 1961 high of 3,399 million. Substantial increases in the United States, Japan, India, Pakistan, Italy, Thailand, and Mexico more than offset smaller harvests in Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Australia, and Argentina.

World harvest of burley, at 749 million pounds, was 7.6 percent above the 696 million in 1961 and 25 percent greater than the 1955-59 average of 597 million.

WORLD PEPPER CROP SMALLER IN 1962

World production of black and white pepper during 1962 is estimated at 160.7 million pounds, compared with 168.8 million for the previous year. Increases were recorded for India, Sarawak, and the Malagasy Republic, while smaller crops were harvested in Indonesia, Brazil, and Cambodia.

World production for 1963 is expected to be higher as larger crops are forecast for India and Indonesia, which together account for two-thirds of the world's supply of pepper.

ASIA: Asian producing countries account for over 90 percent of world production of pepper. Output in India, the world's largest producer, amounted to 67.2 million pounds, 7.5 percent above the 1961 harvest. Weather for the 1963 crop has been good and a further increase is expected.

Indonesian production of 40 million pounds was 25 percent below the 1961 outturn due to an extended dry period in South Sumatra, the major producing area. The 1963 crop is expected to be larger as a result of more favorable weather.

Sarawak's crop is placed at 20.7 million pounds, compared with 18 million in 1961. The increase is attributed to new plantings made in the 1958-59 period coming into production and to the more widespread use of organic fertilizers. Pepper is the second most important cash crop. The smaller outturn in Cambodia is attributed mainly to the high incidence of disease damage to the vines.

AFRICA: Production in the Malagasy Republic continues to increase. Output in 1962 of 3 million pounds was three times the 1950-54 average. The province of Diego-Suarez is the major producing area and accounts for about 95 percent of the crop. Significant quantities are produced in West Cameroon (formerly the British Southern Cameroons) and in the Republic of the Congo, but domestic consumption accounts for most of the crop.

LATIN AMERICA: Brazil's production is estimated to be below the 1961 harvest of 11 million pounds. Production has shown rapid gains during the past several years. Average production during the 1950-54 period was only 1.1 million pounds.

BLACK AND WHITE PEPPER: Estimated world production for calendar year 1962 with comparisons

Producing area	Average 1935-39	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Asia:									
Cambodia	11.0	1.9	1.5	2.2	3.1	3.1	4.4	3.6	2.8
Ceylon	5.0	13.5	11.3	13.7	13.4	13.1	19.0	18.0	18.0
India	33.1	58.2	61.6	61.2	60.5	58.2	62.7	62.5	67.2
Indonesia	128.6	40.0	52.8	52.1	48.5	52.9	57.3	52.9	40.0
Sarawak	5.3	37.1	44.4	30.8	21.8	18.7	16.0	18.0	20.7
Total	183.0	150.7	171.6	160.0	147.3	146.0	159.4	155.0	148.7
Africa 2/4	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.0
Latin America 3/	---	2.7	4.5	5.8	7.2	8.4	8.6	11.0	9.0
Grand total	183.4	154.9	177.6	167.8	156.0	156.5	170.4	168.8	160.7

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Malagasy Republic only.
3/ Brazil only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD COFFEE CROP
LOWER THIS YEAR

The Foreign Agricultural Service's third estimate of the 1962-63 world coffee crop places total production at 65.5 million bags, with 52.1 million bags exportable. This is a decrease of 8 percent from the 1961-62 crop which amounted to a total of 71.2 million bags and exportable of 57.9 million bags.

The most significant change in this estimate from the second estimate for 1962-63 is a reduction of 300,000 bags for Colombia. Poor weather in the producing areas of Antioquia, Santander, Valle, and Caldas decreased the size of the crop.

North America's 1962-63 production is now estimated at a total of 10.4 million bags, 7.8 million of which is exportable. This is slightly below the 1961-62 crop.

Prospects for the Costa Rican crop are not as promising now as earlier. However, the crop is expected to be a bumper one. This is the "off-year" in the Dominican Republic's coffee cycle, therefore there will be a reduction from the 1961-62 crop.

El Salvador's crop, while at a normal level will be about 18 percent below the high record of 1961-62.

The Guatemala crop is expected to set a new production record and will probably exceed 1961-62 by 14 percent. Although the crop will be late and slow maturing a large proportion is likely to be harvested within a short time period.

Haiti is expected to have a smaller crop this year, due to the "off-year" cycle. Production will be higher in Honduras, Mexico, and Nicaragua. There will be little change in Panama, while Puerto Rico will probably have a slightly smaller crop.

The Jamaican crop is estimated at 50,000 bags, with 35,000 exportable, while the estimates for Trinidad and Tobago are 55,000 and 45,000 respectively.

South American 1962-63 production is estimated at a total of 37.1 million bags, with 28.3 million exportable. There will be lower crops in Brazil and Colombia.

Drought in 1961 caused a sharp reduction in the crop from the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Frosts in the State of Parana will cause a marked reduction in the 1963-64 crop.

Crops in the important producing States of Antioquia, Santander, Valle, and Caldas in Colombia are much poorer than anticipated. The reduction is due partly to the alternating production pattern of coffee, however poor weather conditions were also a factor.

Production in Ecuador is generally on an upward trend, due to new areas in the northern part of the Province of Manabi entering production and to the use of improved methods of cultivation. The northern departments of Peru had favorable weather this year, but the southern producing areas had shortages of rainfall and hand labor.

The 1962-63 African crop is estimated at a total of 14.5 million bags of which 14 million is exportable. This is the highest production ever, and record crops are expected in several countries. Angola has a record crop this year, and will be the leading producer in Africa.

Prospects for the Ethiopian coffee crop are good, and production should be about 1961-62. The trend of production is definitely upward, due partly at least to extension of roads into coffee-producing forest areas. Production in the Ivory Coast this year will be much above the drought reduced 1961-62 crop.

Kenya is expected to have a record crop this year, as there were good rains and the trees are in a high state of fertility. There is, however, a considerable amount of physiological die-back in old coffee. The crop in Tanganyika will be somewhat above the 1961-62 crop. The Uganda crop will also be larger than the 1961-62 crop which was reduced due to drought.

Exportable production for 1962-63 is estimated (in bags of 132.3 pounds each) for some of the smaller producing countries of Africa as follows: Cape Verde 2,000; Comores Islands 1,000; Dahomey 40,000; Gabon 19,000; Ghana 43,000; Liberia 24,000; Nigeria 18,000; Republic of Congo 11,000; Sao Tome Principe 6,000; Sierra Leone 75,000; Spanish Guinea 110,000.

The 1962-63 crop for Asia and Oceania is expected to show an increase over 1961-62. Larger crops are forecast for both India and Indonesia. These prospects prevail even though there has been adverse weather in the coffee growing areas of South India. The 1961-62 Indian crop was the smallest harvested since 1957-58. Favorable prices paid for coffee in Indonesia may result in some expansion of the coffee area and will tend to increase the area harvested. Production continues to increase in the Philippines, which has now become self-sufficient in coffee.

One of the functions assigned to the Foreign Agricultural Service by Congress is to make and publish estimates of world production, stocks and trade of important agricultural commodities. These estimates are available for any purpose that users may elect.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1962-63 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51 1954/55	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	3rd estimate 1962-63
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	439	905	1,165	1,100	1,140
Cuba	542	800	700	800	800
Dominican Republic	455	585	500	600	525
El Salvador	1,216	1,575	1,450	1,900	1,550
Guatemala	1,129	1,600	1,500	1,625	1,850
Haiti	642	650	425	725	600
Honduras	212	350	275	365	410
Mexico	1,373	2,050	2,100	2,350	2,500
Nicaragua	362	367	485	440	485
Panama 3/	---	70	65	70	75
Other 4/	470	475	385	465	460
Total North America	6,840	9,427	9,050	10,440	10,395
South America:					
Brazil	18,964	44,000	29,000	35,000	27,000
Colombia	6,330	8,000	7,700	7,800	7,500
Ecuador	347	675	750	800	850
Peru	146	475	525	675	800
Venezuela	729	850	865	850	850
Other 5/	55	70	90	92	97
Total South America	26,571	54,070	38,930	45,217	37,097
Africa:					
Angola	1,019	1,800	2,750	2,800	3,100
Burundi 6/	---	---	---	---	300
Cameroon 7/	182	560	675	835	875
Central African Republic	---	105	125	145	140
Ethiopia	613	1,065	1,100	1,220	1,280
Guinea	120	195	200	235	235
Ivory Coast	1,210	2,578	3,200	1,650	2,800
Kenya	223	435	560	525	620
Malagasy Republic	634	825	930	800	850
Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville)	613	1,380	900	900	950
Ruandi-Urundi 8/	---	600	400	400	---
Rwanda 6/	---	---	---	---	200
Tanganyika	281	425	495	400	475
Togo	58	140	150	172	177
Uganda	754	1,950	1,907	1,900	2,150
Other 9/	213	393	446	336	381
Total Africa	5,920	12,451	13,838	12,318	14,533
Asia and Oceania:					
India	387	800	1,000	750	950
Indonesia	985	1,500	1,800	1,500	1,600
Yemen	70	90	90	90	90
Other 10/	275	581	820	875	885
Total Asia and Oceania	1,717	2,971	3,710	3,215	3,525
World total production	41,048	78,919	65,528	71,190	65,550

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ Prior to 1959-60 Ruandi-Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 9/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 10/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Philippines, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1962-63 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51 1954/55	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	3rd estimate 1962-63
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	378	800	1,050	985	1,025
Cuba	49	200	100	200	200
Dominican Republic	372	460	375	475	400
El Salvador	1,087	1,475	1,350	1,800	1,450
Guatemala	905	1,400	1,300	1,425	1,650
Haiti	443	500	275	540	400
Honduras	167	300	225	290	335
Mexico	1,141	1,550	1,450	1,530	1,600
Nicaragua	313	325	443	395	440
Panama 3/.....	---	25	20	25	30
Other 4/.....	72	365	287	320	310
Total North America	4,927	7,400	6,875	7,985	7,840
South America:					
Brazil	14,730	37,000	22,000	28,000	20,000
Colombia	5,632	7,000	7,000	6,800	6,500
Ecuador	308	475	500	600	650
Peru	68	375	415	560	675
Venezuela	488	410	425	400	400
Other 5/.....	52	44	40	41	46
Total South America	21,278	45,304	30,380	36,401	28,271
Africa:					
Angola	990	1,775	2,700	2,750	3,050
Burundi 6/.....	---	---	---	---	295
Cameroon 7/.....	180	545	660	820	855
Central African Republic	---	95	120	140	135
Ethiopia	544	905	935	1,050	1,100
Guinea	110	180	190	220	220
Ivory Coast	1,137	2,530	3,150	1,600	2,750
Kenya	214	428	545	505	600
Malagasy Republic	569	750	840	700	750
Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville).....	595	1,365	850	850	900
Ruanda-Urundi 8/.....	---	590	390	390	---
Rwanda 6/.....	---	---	---	---	195
Tanganyika	274	420	485	390	465
Togo	57	138	148	170	175
Uganda	744	1,920	1,895	1,888	2,137
Other 9/.....	211	355	406	303	349
Total Africa	5,625	11,996	13,314	11,776	13,976
Asia and Oceania:					
India	93	275	450	250	400
Indonesia	504	1,300	1,600	1,300	1,400
Yemen	60	80	80	80	80
Other 10/.....	71	66	140	155	175
Total Asia and Oceania	728	1,721	2,270	1,785	2,055
World exportable production	32,558	66,421	52,839	57,947	52,142

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63 shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 8/ Prior to 1959-60 Ruanda-Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. Beginning 1962-63 shown as Burundi and Rwanda. 9/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. 10/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Papua & New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

(Continued)

The estimates of coffee production have been used for quota setting purposes in Producer Coffee Agreements over the past several years and are again being used for this purpose in the new long-term Agreement negotiated at the recent United Nations Conference in New York.

While the Foreign Agricultural Service has no objection to its estimates being used for this purpose, it cannot assume the responsibility of justifying or defending any estimates used for quota negotiating purposes. Foreign Agricultural Service reserves the right to accept or reject any official or semi-official figures which any country may submit, and to exercise its judgment in the preparation of published estimates.

MEDITERRANEAN OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION TO DECLINE SHARPLY

The Mediterranean Basin's 1962-63 edible oil production is forecast at 1,045,000 short tons. One-fourth less than last year's production, this would be the smallest outturn since the crop of 1955-56 that was severely damaged by frost. Smaller olive crops in Greece, Portugal, Italy, and Turkey, and the failure of production in Tunisia to show a normal on-year gain, are largely responsible for the low production prospect.

The production estimate for 1961-62 has been increased to 1,425,000 tons from the 1,306,000 ton estimate made in April (Foreign Crops and Markets, Monthly Supplement, April 26, 1962). The modern-day record production of olive oil was established in 1951-52 when 1,512,000 tons were produced. The higher 1961-62 estimate is just below the near-record 1,461,000-ton production of 1960-61 and reflects unusually large crops in Italy, Greece, Portugal, and Turkey last year. Favorable weather in these countries, along with new trees coming into production and improved production practices, were conducive to nearly matching the high production of 1960-61.

Southern European production in 1962-63 is expected to decline to 868,000 tons, or only three-fourths of 1961-62 and the lowest level in 4 years. The sharpest reduction is in Greece where the outturn will be less than one-third of last year's record production. The spectacular decline in Greece results from a normal "off" year drop in yields aggravated by a hot and dry summer. Production in Portugal will be down nearly one-half from last year's near-record for similar reasons. Italy's 1962-63 production also is reduced about one-fourth because of the prolonged drought and heat. The 1961-62 estimate for Italy was increased to a record 434,000 tons when it became apparent that earlier estimates grossly underestimated production. Spain's output is expected to be moderately above 1961-62 despite earlier predictions that it would be down because of drought. Rains late in the growing season improved the outlook for Spain.

OLIVE OIL 1/: Mediterranean Basin, estimated production, average
1954/55-1957/58 and annual 1957/58-1962/63

Country	4 yr. average :		Annual									
	1954/55-1957/58 :		1957/58 :	1958/59 :	1959/60 :	1960/61 :	1961/62 2/ :		1962/63 2/ :			
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons		
Europe:												
France.....	6	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2		
Greece.....	144	180	102	176	176	87	251	251	75	75		
Italy.....	274	389	288	321	321	419	434	434	325	325		
Portugal.....	86	111	68	101	101	104	125	125	68	68		
Spain.....	358	375	380	496	496	550	375	375	395	395		
Yugoslavia.....	4	5	4	1	1	3	4	4	3	3		
Total.....	872	1,065	844	1,097	1,097	1,165	1,190	1,190	868	868		
Middle East:												
Israel.....	2	1	5	1	1	1	2	2	1	1		
Syria.....	8	14	14	6	6	11	20	20	14	14		
Lebanon.....	9	7	12	6	6	8	10	10	6	6		
Turkey.....	69	48	100	73	73	87	108	108	55	55		
Total.....	88	70	131	86	86	107	140	140	76	76		
Africa:												
Algeria.....	23	23	20	22	22	21	18	18	17	17		
Morocco.....	23	10	39	24	24	27	23	23	20	20		
Tunisia.....	60	55	145	50	50	138	37	37	55	55		
Libya.....	7	14	3	7	7	3	17	17	9	9		
Total.....	113	102	207	103	103	189	95	95	101	101		
Total Mediterranean.....	1,073	1,237	1,182	1,286	1,286	1,461	1,425	1,425	1,045	1,045		

1/ Total oil pressed in marketing season beginning November 1; excludes oil extracted from residue.

2/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The current year's production in the Middle East is expected to be only about half of last year's output. The 1962-63 forecast is the smallest production estimate for the Middle East area since 1957-58. Production is expected to be smaller in each of the major producing countries of the area but the decline is most pronounced in Turkey. Tree exhaustion following the exceptionally heavy yields a year earlier is primarily responsible for the smaller outturns in these countries. Heavy rains during blossoming, and flooding in some areas further reduced olive yields.

Africa's 1962-63 production is expected to be a little over 5 percent greater than last year's. If 1962 production had followed the normal on-off pattern of the area, the current crop would have been about double the low level of 1961-62. But the long and severe drought of 1961 in the major producing areas of North Africa had continuing adverse effects on the 1962 live crop despite an improved summer rainfall situation. Production in Tunisia is forecast at 55,000 tons whereas more than twice this quantity might have been expected in the absence of the 1961 drought damage.

WORLD COTTON TRADE LARGER IN 1962-63

World cotton trade in 1962-63 is currently estimated at about 16.4 million bales, ^{1/} compared with last season's 15.3 million. Although world trade this season is not likely to reach the record of 17.5 million bales in 1959-60 or the 17.1 million in 1960-61, it is expected to be 10 percent above the 1955-59 average.

The increase in trade this season is partly attributed to the expected continuation of world cotton consumption near the record of around 48 million bales set in recent years. Relatively large volumes of foreign cotton have already moved in international trade this season or are committed for export to meet mill demand in importing countries.

While rebuilding of raw cotton inventories in importing countries is not likely to be a major factor affecting world trade this season, neither is trade likely to be faced with the adverse effects of substantial stock reductions as occurred in importing countries last season. Stocks may rise moderately in foreign Free World importing countries from the relatively low figure of only 5.5 million on hand at the beginning of this season. Cotton price declines in world import markets of up to 2 cents a pound during the past year improved cotton's competitive position relative to manmade fibers. Recent strengthening of prices reflects a resumption of raw cotton procurement to meet late winter and spring needs for consumption, following several months in which purchases were limited to immediate needs.

^{1/} Bales are 500 pounds gross weight, unless otherwise specified.

COTTON: World exports by country of origin, 1954-61
(Bales of 500 pounds gross weight)

Origin	Year beginning August								
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	
North America:									
El Salvador.....	35	140	96	127	247	112	138	208	
Guatemala.....	30	35	30	45	65	55	80	115	
Mexico.....	1,253	2,027	1,310	1,417	1,809	1,304	1,610	1,482	
Nicaragua.....	100	239	150	146	331	115	139	240	
United States.....	3,585	2,320	7,917	5,959	2,895	7,392	6,858	5,056	
Others.....	12	11	14	25	27	12	13	27	
Total.....	5,015	4,772	9,517	7,719	5,374	8,990	8,838	7,128	
South America:									
Argentina.....	104	2	51	(2/)	47	31	66	141	
Brazil.....	1,036	810	380	215	242	446	695	850	
Colombia.....	0	0	0	0	0	30	119	135	
Paraguay.....	45	45	35	35	35	5	20	30	
Peru.....	330	487	390	402	512	417	478	576	
Others.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....	1,515	1,344	856	652	836	929	1,378	1,732	
Europe:									
Albania.....	6	5	5	5	5	7	5	3	
Greece.....	68	180	148	124	194	153	150	302	
Total.....	74	185	153	129	199	160	155	305	
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia):	1,550	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,600	1,750	1,750	1,400	
Africa:									
Angola.....	31	31	30	27	30	35	29	17	
British East Africa 3/.....	384	414	381	451	563	420	428	358	
Congo, Rep. of the.....	177	209	207	151	191	238	120	90	
Egypt.....	1,081	1,433	924	1,256	1,380	1,838	1,582	1,121	
Mozambique.....	144	130	95	160	125	195	210	155	
Nigeria.....	140	159	114	111	198	147	181	165	
Sudan.....	298	559	333	391	671	588	437	660	
Western Africa 4/.....	24	33	42	45	45	49	60	70	
Western Equatorial Africa 5/....	158	160	207	169	167	152	151	150	
Others.....	19	28	23	25	33	31	23	21	
Total.....	2,456	3,156	2,356	2,786	3,403	3,693	3,221	2,807	
Asia:									
India.....	207	552	252	227	325	187	224	253	
Iran.....	204	177	180	198	190	190	245	275	
Iraq.....	11	19	12	32	44	19	2	5	
Pakistan.....	634	723	506	383	375	333	244	299	
Syria.....	330	366	374	427	357	389	445	474	
Turkey.....	233	142	224	130	325	409	286	458	
Others 6/.....	156	245	217	170	511	443	280	213	
Total.....	1,775	2,224	1,765	1,567	2,127	1,970	1,726	1,977	
World total.....	12,385	13,131	16,097	14,303	13,539	17,492	17,068	15,349	

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ French West Africa prior to 1960. 5/ French Equatorial Africa prior to 1960. 6/ Mostly Afghanistan, Burma, and China, Mainland.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared from official and trade statistics, reports of U.S. agricultural attaches, and other information.

U.S. cotton exports in 1962-63 are expected to total near 5 million running bales. This would approximate the 4.9 million bales exported in 1961-62, but is smaller than the average of 5.4 million for the past 5 years. Below-average exports are indicated by smaller export movement in early months of this season, smaller registrations under the current payment-in-kind program, and record foreign production. Somewhat counterbalancing effects are the expected high consumption in the foreign Free World, large volumes financed under special government programs, and the improving price position of U.S. cotton in world markets.

Practically all of the increase in world trade in 1962-63 will be in foreign Free World countries, where production is at another record high and export availabilities are about $1\frac{1}{4}$ million bales larger than in 1961-62. Crop and exportable supplies are larger in Egypt, Brazil, Syria, Uganda, Colombia, Mexico, and Central America. Stocks on hand at the beginning of the season were near minimum levels in many foreign exporting countries. In Brazil and Sudan exportable supplies this season were swelled by sizable carryovers resulting from large crops harvested late last season.

Although supplies are large, export sales or commitment of the crops in most Northern Hemisphere countries were well advanced by late fall. Exports from foreign Free World countries as a group are likely to reach a record of around 10 million bales in 1962-63, an increase of 12 percent from last year's high figure of 8.9 million, and 22 percent above the 8.2 million bale average of the past 5 years.

Net exports from Free World to Communist countries may reach a new high of around 1.7 million bales in 1962-63, compared with 1.5 million last season and an average of 1.4 million in the past 5 years. In Mainland China, supplies are still short, and raw cotton imports are increasing. Exports from the Soviet Union are likely to ease from last season's 1.4 million bales if consumption is maintained, while the crop is estimated at slightly under last year's 7 million bales.

WORLD RAPESEED CROP SETS RECORD

World production of rapeseed in 1962, estimated at 4.58 million short tons, established a new record, up almost 7 percent from the previous record of 1961 and almost one-fifth above the 1955-59 average.

The major factors affecting the 1962 crop include: (1) an estimated increase in production in Mainland China resulting from a rise in sown area; (2) record production in Europe, reflecting larger acreages and favorable growing conditions in Sweden, France, West Germany, and Poland; (3) a significant decline in India despite increased acreage; and (4) a sharp drop in Canadian production due to acreage declines.

RAPESEED 1/: Production by specified country and estimated world total, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1958-62

Country	Average		1958	1959	1960	1961 2/	1962 2/
	1950-54	1955-59					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short	short	short	short	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
North America:							
Canada.....	7.8	137.7	194.0	89.0	278.0	280.5	159.0
Mexico.....	6.2	7.7	8.8	6.6	7.7	7.2	7.7
Total 3/.....	14.2	147.1	203.8	95.6	285.7	287.7	166.7
South America, total.....	6.4	19.6	22.0	29.7	55.0	51.0	42.3
Europe:							
Austria.....	7.1	9.4	10.1	6.2	7.1	12.7	---
Belgium.....	3.2	1.5	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	---
Denmark.....	14.3	5.8	8.6	12.6	14.1	29.8	50.7
Finland.....	12.8	15.5	13.5	27.4	4.7	7.1	8.3
France.....	153.8	148.8	216.5	144.2	91.8	117.4	175.4
Germany, West.....	59.5	53.8	63.6	64.9	76.4	82.0	124.3
Italy.....	12.8	10.5	12.0	10.7	11.4	10.1	11.1
Netherlands.....	23.6	17.0	10.0	8.4	8.8	10.8	10.7
Sweden.....	181.7	158.0	145.8	199.7	60.4	115.9	143.0
Switzerland.....	6.3	8.1	10.8	10.6	10.7	12.3	---
Total 3/.....	475.1	428.3	492.7	484.9	285.4	398.2	554.3
Czechoslovakia.....	32.8	55.3	53.0	80.2	60.2	91.5	---
Germany, East.....	121.2	188.3	140.6	203.0	198.6	185.0	191.0
Hungary.....	3.4	2.2	1.8	2.7	3.5	3.0	---
Poland.....	108.1	116.4	87.9	128.0	142.0	242.5	412.3
Rumania.....	7.1	7.8	6.8	7.3	12.2	7.3	---
Yugoslavia.....	7.2	6.8	7.9	8.2	7.4	9.7	8.8
Total (including U.S.S.R.) 3/.....	334.6	409.1	330.8	460.0	454.4	569.5	748.6
Total Europe.....	809.7	837.4	823.5	944.9	739.8	967.7	1,302.9
Africa, total.....	20.0	20.5	22.0	24.2	22.0	22.0	22.0
Asia:							
Turkey (Europe and Asia)....	3.1	2.0	2.2	3.0	4.4	5.5	---
China, Mainland.....	990.0	1,064.0	1,200.0	1,050.0	1,100.0	800.0	990.0
India.....	934.8	1,083.3	1,028.2	1,148.0	1,172.6	1,495.2	1,439.2
Japan.....	240.0	309.7	294.2	288.7	290.6	301.5	274.1
Pakistan.....	291.4	364.9	331.5	417.8	356.2	345.0	341.6
Total.....	2,460.9	2,823.9	2,856.1	2,907.5	2,923.8	2,947.2	3,049.9
World total.....	3,311.2	3,848.5	3,927.4	4,001.9	4,026.3	4,275.6	4,583.8

1/ Includes mustard seed in areas where rapeseed and mustard seed are not separately reported. Harvest of rapeseed occurs generally in the first half of the calendar year given in all major producing countries except Canada. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for minor producing countries and for the above countries for which data are not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

North America: Production in Canada, the world's leading rapeseed exporter, declined sharply from the record level of 1961 despite above average yields. The decline resulted from a 40 percent drop in acreage reflecting depressed prices in world markets due to heavy supplies of soybeans and other competitive oilseeds. The substantial reduction in Canadian wheat stocks during 1961-62 renewed interest in expansion of wheat acreage in 1962 as an alternative to rapeseed production. As a result of large carryover from the 1961 crop, available supplies of rapeseed in the current season are only 10 percent less than last year. However, the competitive position of Canadian rapeseed in world markets has been improved by the new exchange rate of the Canadian dollar.

South America: Chilean rapeseed production, which was greatly expanded in the late 1950's, dropped sharply in 1962 as a result of reduced yields. Production in Argentina, which is relatively small, is believed to have been about the same as that of recent years.

Western Europe: The 1962 rapeseed crop, grown largely in Sweden, France, West Germany, and Denmark, was 157,000 tons above the 1961 crop. This increase accounts for more than one-half of the aggregate rise in 1962 world production and a sizable portion of the total exportable supply. The area sown to rapeseed, in all of the above countries has expanded significantly since 1960. However, sown area and production in France and Sweden remain substantially below the late 1950's. Increased yields were evident in most of the major producing countries of Europe this year.

Eastern Europe: Poland was the world's third largest producer of rapeseed in 1962, with a record outturn that surpassed last year's by more than two-thirds, reflecting large acreage expansion. Production in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, for which available statistics are incomplete, also is believed to have gained somewhat due largely to expansion of acreages.

Asia: India's rapeseed production in 1962, accounting for nearly one-third of the world total, declined 4 percent from the previous year. This decrease resulted from unfavorable weather in the major producing areas despite an overall increase in acreage.

The world's second major producer of rapeseed, Mainland China, is estimated to have increased production significantly following the poor crop harvested last year. Favorable weather during seeding resulted in a planted acreage above that of past 2 years. However, competition for tillable land in the production of food crops continues to restrict the area sown to rapeseed in Mainland China far below the prewar level.

In Japan, rapeseed production declined significantly with the reduction in sown area, despite slight increases in yields. Rapeseed production in Pakistan, which exceeds that of Japan, declined for the third successive year. Pakistan in 1962, ranked fourth in world production of rapeseed.

WORLD CASTOR BEAN PRODUCTION INCREASES SLIGHTLY

World production of castor beans in 1962 is estimated at 609,000 short tons, about 4 percent larger than the estimated outturn of 1961, but almost 10 percent smaller than the record production of 1960. The estimated increase of almost 21,000 tons from last year stems mainly from sizable expansion in India and Thailand. Brazil's crop may be up slightly.

North American production probably will be about 10 percent larger than last year. The substantial increase expected in the United States may be partially offset by a moderate decline in Mexico. The U.S. castor bean harvest has not been completed, but production is expected to reach 21,000 to 23,000 tons. The bulk of the production is in Texas and Nebraska and the increase from last year was largely in Nebraska.

February frosts damaged the crop in Oaxaca, the leading producing State of Mexico. However, exceedingly good crops were harvested in other areas, particularly in Jalisco. Unofficially the total outturn is estimated at about 8,000 tons, moderately less than last year.

Production in South America will be determined largely by the outturn in Brazil. Two consecutive droughts in Bahia and Sao Paulo substantially reduced Brazil's production in both 1961 and 1962 from the near-record crop of 1960. Tentatively, the trade estimates the 1962 crop at 210,000 tons which would be the same as or slightly above the unofficial estimate of 1961 production.

In Ecuador, castor bean production has risen significantly in recent years, and the outturn this year was moderately larger than a year earlier. About half of the crop is exported, and the remainder is retained for domestic crushing.

European castor bean production is centered largely in Rumania, where outturn has risen sharply in the last decade. From the 1950-54 average of 2,000 tons, official estimates place the 1960 output (latest data available) at 29,000 tons, making Rumania the world's fourth largest castor bean producing country. Production in the U.S.S.R., which dropped to negligible quantities in the mid-1950's, rose substantially in 1958 and 1959. Output since then is believed to have continued to increase.

(Continued)

CASTOR BEANS: Production in specified countries and the world,
averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1959-62

Continent and country	Average		1959	1960	1961 1/	1962 1/
	1950-54	1955-59				
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:						
United States 2/.....	3/ 13,449	9,293	12,165	15,635	19,000	22,000
Mexico.....	2,976	5,677	7,750	8,400	8,685	8,000
Haiti 4/.....	3,999	1,949	1,474	1,628	1,172	---
Estimated total 5/.....	21,120	17,305	21,725	26,000	29,190	31,835
South America:						
Argentina.....	3,229	4,788	9,500	12,870	---	---
Brazil.....	187,414	185,977	160,000	248,000	200,000	210,000
Ecuador.....	6/ 7,182	17,431	19,500	21,800	22,815	24,250
Paraguay.....	7/ 2,467	7/ 2,189	6/ 4,190	6/ 7,715	6/ 16,500	6/ 13,200
Peru 6/.....	105	1,946	1,051	1,544	1,359	---
Estimated total 5/.....	202,495	213,430	195,340	295,030	251,775	259,950
Europe:						
Italy.....	787	126	40	10	5	---
Bulgaria.....	6,436	3,936	2,740	2,075	---	---
Hungary.....	3,924	1,841	3,275	2,550	2,060	---
Rumania.....	2,226	12,434	18,300	29,100	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	1,788	4,651	11,000	9,215	6,425	---
Estimated total 5/.....	15,170	23,010	35,375	42,970	35,510	35,075
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	3/ 28,290	10,140	12,125	---	---	---
Africa:						
Ethiopia-Eritrea.....	10,730	15,650	17,000	19,000	11,000	---
Libya.....	3/ 1,850	3,595	5,500	2,200	5,000	---
Sudan.....	---	---	---	3,870	4,320	4,400
Angola.....	7/ 7,148	3/ 4,270	5,500	5,840	5,500	---
Dahomey.....	770	790	700	1,075	700	---
Kenya 6/.....	4,016	5,278	4,420	3,707	3,049	3,700
Malagasy Republic 7/.....	3,868	1,153	996	591	1,326	---
Mozambique 7/.....	2,967	2,367	2,559	2,657	1,027	---
Rwanda and Burundi.....	2,270	1,425	1,165	1,100	1,100	---
Tanganyika 6/.....	9,985	14,746	15,898	20,560	12,039	---
Uganda 6/.....	9,078	2,675	2,663	1,886	1,926	---
South Africa, Republic of.....	3,330	3/ 16,755	18,000	---	22,400	10,000
Estimated total 5/.....	57,665	70,520	75,970	74,200	70,375	60,400
Asia:						
Iran.....	8,270	13,228	14,330	11,000	8,800	---
India.....	120,960	127,008	125,440	118,720	99,680	113,120
Indonesia.....	6,000	4,400	2,000	2,000	2,000	---
Korea.....	1,245	1,185	1,085	750	1,195	---
Pakistan.....	3/ 560	3/ 4,640	5,600	6,720	7,280	7,840
Thailand.....	11,280	29,665	37,530	47,350	36,120	41,335
Estimated total 5/.....	176,970	210,380	217,055	218,210	187,620	206,895
Estimated world total 5/.....	501,710	544,785	557,590	668,410	588,470	609,155

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Figures for 1956 - are estimates submitted by the Baker Castor Oil Company. 3/ Less than 5 years. 4/ Castor bean exports from Haiti, year ending September 30. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 6/ Exports of castor beans. 7/ Exports of castor beans and castor oil bean basis.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Castor beans are grown on a relatively small scale in many countries of Africa with the largest outturns in Ethiopia, Tanganyika, and the Republic of South Africa. Northern Transvaal, the main producing area of South Africa, experienced a severe drought in the 1961-62 season. Consequently, the South African outturn is estimated at 10,000 tons, or about half the 1961 volume. Data for 1962 crops in most other African countries are as yet incomplete.

The estimated 10 percent expansion in Asia's 1962 castor bean production is attributed mainly to increases in India and Thailand. India's production from the two crops harvested from November 1961 through April 1962 is reported officially at 113,000 tons from 1.1 million acres, reflecting an expansion of 14 percent in output and 7 percent in acreage from a year earlier. The increases are attributed to favorable weather in the principal producing states of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

Plantings for the new crop to be harvested early in 1963 took place during favorable weather, and the progress of the crop has been generally satisfactory. Tentatively, production is estimated at 115,700 tons from an estimated 1.2 million acres.

Thailand's 1962 production of castor beans is estimated officially at 41,000 tons, almost 15 percent larger than last year's reduced outturn. The drop by almost one-fourth in 1961 production from a year earlier was caused mainly by widespread damage from pests and diseases. The Thai Government is encouraging farmers to increase castor bean acreage and to control pests and diseases. Production has expanded sharply from the 1950-54 average of 11,000 tons with the result that Thailand has become in recent years the world's leading exporter of castor beans as such.

Virtually the only data available on castor beans in Mainland China are unofficial estimates of exports which appear to have declined sharply from around 40,000 tons in the mid-1950's to less than 10,000 tons in the last 2 years.

WORLD DRY BEAN PRODUCTION DOWN

Smaller bean crops in the three largest producing countries, coupled with short crops in Western Europe, indicate that the 1962-63 supply will be 9 percent below that of a year ago.

The preliminary estimate of 1962 production for 29 reporting countries is 95.5 million bags compared with 101 million bags last year. Production estimates are not available from Communist countries, much of Africa, and Latin America. If nonreporting areas could be included, the total production figure for 1962 would be near 125 million bags.

(Continued)

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1961 and 1962

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	Average 1955-59	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
North America:									
Canada	69	66	65	1,064	1,205	1,380	734	795	897
Costa Rica	108	128	128	318	330	352	343	422	450
Dominican Republic ..	48	40	40	973	945	945	467	537	378
El Salvador	60	53	50	623	436	450	374	231	225
Guatemala	109	115	115	560	583	587	610	670	675
Mexico	3,075	3,954	4,000	308	346	287	9,484	13,669	11,464
Nicaragua	158	121	121	452	575	577	714	696	698
Panama Republic	50	48	63	340	531	522	170	255	329
United States	1,478	1,439	1,452	1,178	1,390	1,247	17,404	20,006	18,102
Total	5,155	5,964	6,034	587	625	551	30,300	37,281	33,218
South America:									
Argentina	61	62	86	831	923	923	507	572	794
Brazil	5,504	6,178	6,795	601	625	565	31,429	36,949	35,274
Chile	205	240	231	819	801	882	1,678	1,923	2,039
Colombia	310	197	200	435	555	500	1,349	1,093	1,000
Peru	78	101	103	818	817	899	638	825	926
Total	6,158	6,778	7,415	578	610	540	35,601	41,362	40,033
Europe:									
Austria	2	1	1	1,800	1,167	--	36	35	30
Belgium-Luxembourg :	1	1	1	2,400	1,874	1,872	24	18	15
France	309	194	183	760	911	946	2,349	1,768	1,731
Germany, West	4	4	5	1,650	1,776	--	66	72	88
Greece	158	185	167	646	767	723	1,021	1,417	1,206
Italy	1,013	904	877	352	457	440	3,566	4,134	3,858
Netherlands	10	10	6	1,730	1,817	2,144	173	190	135
Portugal	842	1,061	1,000	130	143	121	1,095	1,513	1,213
Spain	247	256	260	988	1,227	1,221	2,441	3,142	3,175
Sweden	3	4	4	1,375	1,312	1,312	35	55	55
Yugoslavia	561	560	600	723	--	--	4,052	4,056	4,409
Total	3,150	3,180	3,104	472	516	513	14,858	16,400	15,915
Asia:									
Japan	306	194	212	1,116	1,475	1,424	3,416	2,862	3,018
Lebanon	1	2	2	510	900	1,100	10	18	22
Syria	4	4	4	525	500	450	21	20	18
Turkey	271	282	300	1,008	1,048	1,102	2,731	2,954	3,307
Total	582	482	518	1,062	1,215	1,229	6,178	5,854	6,365
Grand total	15,045	16,404	17,071	578	615	560	86,937	100,897	95,531

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

North America: Production in nine North American countries was down 11 percent from 1961, reflecting principally the smaller production in the United States where frost reduced Midwestern crops, and in Mexico where crops were affected by drought. Canada and Central America reported sizable percentage increases but in volume they were relatively small.

Europe: European production in 11 countries was down 3 percent to an outturn of 15.9 million bags, compared with 16.4 million in 1961. However, seven of the reporting countries showed much sharper declines. Yugoslavia, the largest European producer, reported a 9-percent increase which almost totally offset declines in the smaller producing countries. The steady decline in bean production in the smaller countries of Western Europe is attributable to an acreage shift to less risky crops that require less labor.

South America: Smaller production estimates in South America principally reflect the situation in Brazil where 90 percent of the South American crop is produced. Argentina, Chile, and Peru show large percentage increases but they are relatively small in volume.

Asia: Bean production in the reporting countries of Asia in 1962, was up 9 percent to a total of 6.4 million bags compared with 5.9 million in 1961. Turkey and Japan accounted for 99 percent of total production.

WORLD HOPS PRODUCTION INCREASES IN 1962-63

After a cyclical decline to 1961-62 from the record crop of 1959-60, world hops production swung upward in 1962-63. The 1962-63 output is estimated at 170.9 million pounds, which is 20.2 million pounds, or 13.4 percent, above 1961-62. It is also 15.6 million pounds or 10.1 percent higher than the 1955-59 average, but still 9.7 million pounds or 5.4 percent below the record 1959-60 crop of 180.6 million pounds.

Hops production increased from 1961-62 to 1962-63 in 16 of the 23 countries indicated in the table, including Hungary and Rumania which are included in "Other Europe." The largest increases were in the United States and the United Kingdom, with 8.5 million and 7.1 million pounds respectively.

The expansion in hops area in most of the producing countries was the most important cause of the increase in world total production. Only New Zealand and Yugoslavia recorded declining acreage from 1961-62 to 1962-63. The largest increase, from 23,000 to 29,500 acres, occurred in the United States, where over 6,000 acres that had been deactivated in 1961-62 were reactivated in 1962-63. The expansion in U.S. hops area was partly offset by a decline in yield from 1,548 to 1,488 pounds per acre.

(Continued)

HOPS: World production, average 1955-59, and annual 1960-62^{1/}

Country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Northern Hemisphere:				
Canada	1,375	1,163	1,145	1,490
Mexico	35	110	110	110
United States	43,480	45,976	35,454	43,907
Austria	123	287	309	265
Belgium	3,015	3,425	2,414	2,535
Czechoslovakia	12,491	16,094	12,900	13,200
France	4,400	5,291	4,299	3,351
Germany, West	33,960	35,824	28,428	29,983
Germany, East	1,524	2,646	2,163	3,970
Poland	2,827	3,600	4,300	4,400
Spain	728	883	1,250	1,510
United Kingdom	27,663	27,915	22,818	29,906
Yugoslavia	6,332	12,434	11,596	11,905
Other Europe ^{2/}	36	34	1,080	1,420
Japan	2,045	3,411	3,470	3,858
U.S.S.R.	10,108	13,228	13,900	13,900
Total	150,142	172,321	145,636	165,710
	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Southern Hemisphere:				
Argentina	260	306	305	298
Australia	3,604	3,707	3,720	3,750
New Zealand	1,023	830	888	900
South Africa, Republic of	209	200	159	200
Total	5,096	5,043	5,072	5,148
World total	155,238	177,364	150,708	170,858

^{1/} A year's production includes the Northern Hemisphere crops harvested in the late months of a designated calendar year and the Southern Hemisphere crops harvested in the early months of the next calendar year. Estimates are not available for a few minor producing countries. The data were obtained from or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign countries and other foreign sources, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other Foreign Service Officers, and statistics obtained from trade sources.

^{2/} The average for 1955-59 and the figure for 1960-61 pertain to Sweden and Switzerland. The other annual figures are the respective totals for Sweden, Switzerland, Hungary, and Rumania.

In the United Kingdom, increased acreage and more favorable weather resulted in higher output than in 1961-62. In France and Austria acreage was up but unfavorable weather reduced total production. Yields in 1962-63 rose in most of the countries for which yield data are available.

The price decline which began after the record crop of 1959-60 continued into 1961. Consequently, both area and production declined ending with the 1961-62 crop, and the total world carryover was reduced considerably by September 1, 1962. In the United States, the beginning-of-year carryover dropped nearly 10 million pounds in 1 year to 19.5 million last September.

Because of the reduction in world hops carryover, total supplies for 1962-63 are still moderate despite the increase in total production. Hops prices have generally continued the rise which began in the summer of 1961. Exceptions are Poland and Spain, where the government-fixed producer prices were the same for 1962-63 as for 1961-62.

Beer production in all countries for which information is available, except one, continued upward in 1961-62. Hops consumption per unit of beer produced continued to vary, but total consumption in all countries, except five, increased during that year. In the United States, despite increased beer production, total hops consumption was only 29.3 million pounds, the lowest on record.

The prospect of further general increases in world beer production coupled with the present relatively limited hops supply situation has increased world hops import requirements. In 14 of 22 reporting countries, 1961-62 hops imports increased. In the United States, they declined to 4.2 million pounds from 5.4 million a year earlier.

Assuming imports of 5 million pounds and domestic consumption of 29.5 million pounds the United States is left with about 39 million pounds of hops available for export and end-of-year carryover in 1962-63. This quantity, together with enlarged foreign import requirements indicates that U.S. hops exports will again be at a high level in 1962-63. U.S. exports totaled 18.3 million pounds in 1961-62, 17.4 million in 1960-61, and 18.5 million (a record) in 1959-60.

Early in July 1962 the West German government formally proposed to the Common Market Commission that it request the Council to adopt a Common Market hops policy. The proposal suggests, among other things, quality standards and other direct or indirect controls against hops imports from non-member countries. So far as is known, the Common Market Commission and Council have not considered regulations regarding hops imports.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE WOOL EXPORTS
UP 4 PERCENT IN 1961-62

Total raw wool exports from the five major Southern Hemisphere countries rose 4 percent to a new high in the 1961-62 season (July-June in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa; October-September in Argentina and Uruguay). Exports totaled 2,737 million pounds compared with 2,637 million in 1961-62.

Shipments from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa were larger while those from Argentina and Uruguay dropped sharply, just the reverse of the 1960-61 season when the two South American producers shipped more and the other three exported considerably less.

Australian exports totaled 1,430 million pounds, up 5 percent from the previous year. Japan continued to be the leading buyer although that country did not dominate the bidding to the same extent that it did in the previous season. The United Kingdom was the second leading buyer as in the 1960-61 season, followed by Italy, France, and Belgium. The United States took 56 million pounds, more than half again the amount purchased the year before. The Communist Chinese also increased their buying in Australia, taking about 20 million pounds.

There will probably be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent less wool in the 1962-63 season despite the sharp increase in sheep numbers. Widespread drought has reduced fleece weights.

New Zealand exported 577 million pounds of raw wool in the 1961-62 season, 13 percent more than in the previous year. Exports to the United Kingdom rose to about the 1959 level after declining in 1960. Shipments to the Common Market also increased during the year, particularly to Belgium and Italy.

There will probably be another increase in exports in 1962-63 as production is expected to rise to 605 million pounds, 3 percent above 1961-62 production.

South African exports of raw wool rose 14 percent in 1961-62 to 316 million pounds. France continued to be the leading buyer taking 65 million pounds. The United Kingdom was the second largest buyer and the United States, with nearly 50 percent more purchased, became the third largest buyer.

South African exports in the coming year will likely drop slightly from last year. There has been prolonged drought in some of the wool producing areas and fleece weights will probably be down.

During the 1961-62 season South Africa's Wool Commission purchased only 0.5 percent of the wool offered for sale. The Commission operates in the market to maintain a floor price.

WOOL: Exports from principal Southern Hemisphere countries,
1960-61 and 1961-62 seasons 1/

Country of destination	Australia		New Zealand		Republic of South Africa 2/		Argentina		Uruguay 3/		Total 5	
	1960-61:Mil.lb.	1961-62:Mil.lb.	1960-61:Mil.lb.	1961-62:Mil.lb.	1960-61:Mil.lb.	1961-62:Mil.lb.	1960-61:Mil.lb.	1961-62:Mil.lb.	1960-61:Mil.lb.	1961-62:Mil.lb.	1960-61:Mil.lb.	1961-62:Mil.lb.
United States.....	36	56	71	83	34	48	57	65	22	19	220	271
United Kingdom.....	238	223	159	170	60	52	56	57	51	29	564	531
Japan.....	419	424	40	32	15	23	38	24	6	1	518	504
Continental Europe:												
France.....	160	144	90	98	59	65	36	32	11	6	356	345
Belgium.....	106	110	33	54	9	16	19	27	4	5	171	212
Germany, West.....	69	75	32	39	42	44	30	21	16	15	189	194
Italy.....	114	156	23	44	36	44	28	31	8	5	209	280
Netherlands.....	3	3	13	16	2	3	32	8	10	3	60	33
Others.....	31	30	9	11	15	13	14	9	14	2	83	65
Total.....	483	518	200	262	163	185	159	128	63	36	1,068	1,129
Sino Soviet Bloc:												
U.S.S.R.....	30	41	8	0	---	---	1	2	---	1	39	44
Poland.....	30	34	5	7	3	2	10	16	1	8	49	67
Others.....	47	46	15	3	1	2	13	6	4	3	80	60
Total.....	107	121	28	10	4	4	24	24	5	12	168	171
Others.....	75	88	13	20	2	4	6	8	3	11	99	131
World total.....	1,358	1,430	511	577	278	316	340	306	150	108	2,637	2,737
Percentage of change from 1960-61.....	+5			+13		+14		-10		-28		

1/ Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Republic of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. 2/ Includes woolled sheepskins. 3/ Bale weight estimates as follows: greasy 1,057 pounds, scoured 550 pounds. 4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

December 1962.

Argentina exported 306 million pounds of wool in 1961-62, about 10 percent less than the 340 million pounds shipped in 1960-61. It is likely that exports would have been lower had it not been for the drop in domestic demand that caused manufacturers to reduce their holdings thus making more wool available for the export market. Production in 1962-63 is expected to be down for the second consecutive year because of drought in the Provinces of Buenos Aires and La Pampa.

Uruguayan exports of raw wool also dropped sharply in 1961-62. Shipments totaled 108 million pounds, some 28 percent less than the 150 million pounds exported in 1960-61. In addition there were also sharp decreases in exports of scoured wool, down 29 percent; wool tops, down 19 percent; and wool cloth, down 29 percent.

Nearly all leading buyers of Uruguayan wool took less in 1961-62, particularly the United Kingdom, and most countries in Western Europe.

WORLD DRY PEA CROP HIGHER

Dry pea production for 1962 in the 18 reporting countries totaled 12.6 million bags. It is believed, however, that if data were available from the Communist areas, India, and Pakistan, total world output would be nearly 100 million bags.

Of the year's reported increase of about 2 million bags, or 19 percent, the largest single gain occurred in the United States where 1962 output was 5 million bags, compared with 3.5 million in 1961, and the 1955-59 average of 4.3 million bags. Record yields accounted for 1962's increased production. The United States is the world's largest producer outside the Orient and the world's largest exporter.

The Netherlands, second largest exporter, and second largest producer outside the Orient, harvested a short crop in 1962, totaling 1.4 million bags. This was 23 percent below 1962 and 40 percent under the 1955-59 average.

Morocco, a much smaller exporter, reported a 90-percent increase in production in 1962; however, the increase amounted to only 370,000 bags.

Production in Canada was 9 percent below 1961 and 25 percent below average.

In Western Europe (excluding the Netherlands) the world's largest importing area, 1962 production was 19 percent above the 1961 low, but 20 percent below the 1955-59 average. The 1962 increase is a recovery of the previous year's low output, particularly in France, rather than of a climb to a high level of production.

WORLD POTATO PRODUCTION
REDUCED FROM 1961

Total potato production in certain specified countries during 1962 dropped 13 percent from 1961 and is estimated to be 12 percent below the 1955-59 average.

The North American crop is down from 1961, but still above the 1955-59 average. U.S. potato production is estimated 8 percent lower than in 1961, but is 7 percent above the 1955-59 average. Canada's potato output is higher than both last year and the average.

Unexpected losses in storage, coupled with a delayed early potato crop, brought about a serious shortage of potatoes in Western Europe late last spring. This season's crop is estimated at 2 percent less than last season and 7 percent below average. The condition of potatoes going into storage are better this season than last fall when rain caused some damage.

Japan's potato crop estimate is above the level of the last several years; Argentina's crop is very short as opposed to the previous year's large output. Potato production in the U.S.S.R. is estimated 25 percent lower than 1961. Other Eastern European countries with the exceptions of East Germany, Poland, and Yugoslavia also have experienced smaller-than-average crops.

POTATOES: Acreage and production in specified countries,
average 1955-59, annual 1961-62 1/

Continent and country	ACREAGE				PRODUCTION		
	Average				Average		
	1955-59	1961	1962	2/	1955-59	1961	1962 2/
	acres	acres	acres		Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.
North America:							
Canada.....	308	304	284		40.6	44.0	44.7
Cuba.....	20	3/	3/		2.4	3/	3/
Mexico.....	101	122	124		4.5	6.8	6.8
United States.....	1,380	1,496	1,396		245.7	293.6	264.9
Total.....	1,809	1,922	1,804		293.2	344.4	316.4
Europe:							
Austria.....	440	424	418		73.9	72.3	71.4
Belgium-Luxembourg..	222	191	4/ 150		44.7	4/ 39.2	4/ 34.1
Denmark.....	221	179	156		38.2	32.8	26.5
Finland.....	222	190	182		28.5	23.3	24.9
France.....	2,490	2,170	2,120		323.9	312.8	290.3
Germany, West.....	2,716	2,411	2,381		534.8	474.1	502.6
Greece.....	99	101	103		10.1	10.3	10.5
Ireland.....	272	213	208		51.5	47.3	44.3
Italy.....	956	936	932		77.6	86.7	84.2
Netherlands.....	357	306	297		81.7	78.3	82.3
Norway.....	137	132	136		24.9	26.9	26.2
Portugal.....	218	225	205		23.6	24.1	17.4
Spain.....	921	1,000	1,018		93.8	104.0	85.3
Sweden.....	295	271	256		33.5	34.4	30.5
Switzerland.....	140	121	120		32.2	33.1	33.0
United Kingdom.....	848	703	735		143.3	138.8	140.9
Total West Europe..	10,554	9,573	9,417		1,616.2	1,538.4	1,504.4
Czechoslovakia.....	1,552	1,273	1,359		194.3	124.3	121.3
Germany, East.....	1,967	1,684	1,698		262.8	185.8	242.5
Poland.....	6,754	6,966	7,191		765.0	994.4	815.7
Yugoslavia.....	683	722	741		58.0	59.3	59.5
Other Europe 5/.....	1,315	1,416	1,331		121.9	106.4	105.7
Total Europe 6/...	22,825	21,634	21,737		3,018.2	3,008.6	2,849.1
U.S.S.R.....	23,292	21,938	21,992		1,890.1	1,858.7	1,388.9
Asia:							
Japan.....	511	537	533		69.1	84.8	82.5
South America:							
Argentina.....	529	502	354		30.9	45.7	26.1
Brazil.....	461	494	495		21.8	26.5	29.1
Chile.....	199	225	214		16.1	15.8	15.3
Venezuela.....	26	23	40		1.7	1.6	3.2
Grand Total.....	49,652	47,275	47,169		5,341.1	5,386.1	4,710.6

1/ Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere and include the harvest immediately following in the Southern Hemisphere.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Not available.

4/ Belgium only.

5/ Includes Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary.

6/ Excluding U.S.S.R.

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